



कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठों की संख्या /Total No. of printed pages: \_\_

## परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

### Atomic Energy Education Society

### आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)

विद्यालय/School: AECS Mysore केंद्र/Centre: Mysore

कक्षा/Class: 7

विषय/Subject: Social Science

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: Chapter 1,2 and 4

विद्यार्थी का नाम / Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_

अनुक्रमांक/Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ कक्षा/अनुभाग \_\_\_\_\_ दिनांक /Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are MCQ type question, each question carries 1 mark.**

- Which one of the following countries is not a part of the Indian Sub-continent?  
A. Myanmar                      B. Afghanistan                      C. Bhutan                      D. Sri Lanka
- Which of the following is not a UNESCO World Heritage Site?  
A. The Sundarbans                      B. The Western Ghats  
C. The Jaisalmer Fort                      D. The Aravalli hills
- Read the following statements and choose the correct options given below.  
I. The Himalayan Mountain range stretches across seven countries in Asia  
II. Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of 36 islands  
III. Mawlynnong village in Meghalaya is known as the cleanest village in Asia.  
IV. Pangong Tso in Ladakh is a salty water lake.

#### Options.

- A. I,II and III                      B. II, III and IV                      C. I, III and IV                      D. I,II,III and IV
- Match the following  
I. Rain gauge                      a. mm  
II. Barometer                      b. Percentage  
III. Anemometer                      c. mb  
IV. Hygrometer                      d. Km/h

#### Options

- A. I-a, II-c, III- b, IV- d                      B. I-c, II-a, III- b, IV- d  
C. I-a, II-c, III- d, IV- b                      D. I-a, II-b, III- c, IV- d
- A humid weather typically has a relative humidity range between:  
A. 60% and 80%                      B. 20%and 40%                      C. 0% and 100%                      D. 80% and 100%
  - Which of the following is the oldest mountain range in India?  
A. The Aravalli                      B. The Himalaya                      C. Western Ghat                      D. Eastern Ghat

7. Which of the following Mahajanapada was a republic?  
 A. Matsya                      B. Chedi                      C. Vajji                      D. Magadha.
8. Punch-marked coins were primarily made of:  
 A. Silver                      B. Copper                      C. Gold                      D. Iron
9. Read the following statements and choose the correct option given below:  
 I. The second phase of urbanization in India began in the Indus plain.  
 II. The word caste comes from a Portuguese word 'casta'  
 III. Uttarapatha connected the northwest region to the Ganga Plain  
 IV. The Varna system was primarily based on occupation.  
Option.  
 A. I, II, and III                      B. I, III and IV                      C. I, II and IV                      D. II, III and IV
10. Which of the following mahajanapadas were called ganas or sanghas?  
 A. Magadha and Avanti                      B. Malla and Vajji  
 C. Kuru and Panchala                      D. Anga and Matsya

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.)2x2=4**

11. What do you mean by weather?

Or

Distinguish between atmospheric Pressure and Humidity.

12. What do you mean by 'Janapada'?

Or

What is Jati system?

**SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words)3x4=12**

13. How were the capital cities of the Mahajanapadas protected?

Or

Why did the rajas of the Mahajanapadas collect taxes?

14. Why do people breathless and uncomfortable at high altitude?

15. Why the Gangetic Plains are densely populated?

16. Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas?

Or

How the Himalayas are important for India?

**LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words) 5x2=10**

17. Why was the development of iron metallurgy so important for the growth of urbanism in the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium of BCE?

18. Why India is called a 'mini continent'?

**CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 marks)**

A plateau is a landform that rises up from the surrounding land and has a more or less flat surface. Surrounded by the oceans on three sides, the Peninsular Plateau of India, or the Indian Peninsular Plateau stands as one of the most significant and ancient geographical features of India. The plateau is bordered by two mountain ranges, the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. This plateau is rich in minerals, forests, and fertile land, making it vital for India's economy. It tilts a little to the east, so a few of the rivers in this region flow towards the Bay of Bengal. East-flowing rivers like the Godavari, Krishna, and Mahanadi originate here, providing water for farming, industries, and hydroelectric power. Plateaus are home to many

beautiful waterfalls in India, as rivers flow over their uneven and rocky surfaces. These waterfalls not only attract tourists but also help in hydroelectric power generation and provide water for irrigation.

18.1.What do you mean by plateau? (1)

18.2.How is the peninsular plateau crucial for Indian economy? (1)

18.3.Why is the southern part of India referred to as peninsular plateau? (2)

\*\*\*\*\*